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[No. 39 of 1910.]

# REPORT

## NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 24th September 1910.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1910.]

No	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangabandhu"	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Barendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 23.	1,000
2	"Bangaratna"	Ranaghat ...	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30	The paper is not widely circulated.
3	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53	15,000
4	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, v.l.m.s., Brahmin, age 49.	800
5	"Basudeva"	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 35	1,000
6	"Basumati"	Ditto ...	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati	15,000
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Suri ...	Do.	Bibhuti Bhusan Paitandi, Mukhtear	300
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Do. ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti Brahmin, age 37.	800
9	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar. Kayastha	900 to 1,000
10	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43	850
11	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta ...	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin	5,000
12	"Dainik Chandrika"	Ditto ...	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	400
13	"Dharma"	Ditto ...	Weekly	Aravinda Ghosh, Kayastha, age 45	2,000
14	"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto ...	Monthly	.....	.....
15	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Shibnarain Bannerji, M.A., B.L. Brahmin.	1,500
16	"Ekata"	Calcutta ...	Do.	No fixed Editor in evidence. Principal contributor is Hari Dhan Kundu Teli, age 34 years.	1,000
17	"Hitavadi"	Ditto ...	Do.	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin	30,000
18	"Hindusthan"	Ditto ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
19	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat ...	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	600
20	"Jasohar"	Jessore ...	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
21	"Kalyani"	Magura ...	Do.	Biseswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,200
22	"Karmayogin"	Howrah ...	Do.	Amarendra Nath Chatterji, B.A., Brahmin, age 32.	2,000
23	"Khulnavasi"	Khulna ...	Do.	.....	.....
24	"Manbhum"	Purulia ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.	About 300
25	"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu	500
26	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Do.	.....	.....
27	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar"	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sayyid Osman, Muhammadan, age 36; Maulvi Reyazuddin Ahmad, Muhammadan.	4,000
28	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad ...	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	Small.
29	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Tri-weekly	Rev. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 24.	300
30	"Nayak"	Ditto ...	Daily	Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37...	3,000
31	"Nihar"	Contai ...	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 50	200
32	"Pallivarta"	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 36	400
33	"Pallivasi"	Kalna ...	Do.	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44	600
34	"Prachar"	Calcutta ...	Monthly	.....	.....
35	"Prasun"	Katwa ...	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goals, age 39.	500
36	"Pratihar"	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhyas Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.	Poor.
37	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia ...	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.	About 300
38	"Ratnakar"	Asansol ...	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mittra, Kayastha, age 62.	500
39	"Samaj Darpan"	Salkia ...	Do.	Purna Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48.	140
40	"Samay"	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 56.	800
41	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghattak, Brahmin, age 45.	50
42	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	7,000
43	"Sevika"	Diamond Harbour	Monthly	.....	.....
44	"Soltan"	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Maulvi Muhammad Monirazzam, Musalman.	1,500



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI—concl.					
45	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39	2,000
46	"Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.	1,000
HINDI.					
47	"Banga Kesri" ...	Calcutta ...	Fortnightly	Newsadika Lal, Kayastha, age 26	300
48	"Bharat Bandhu" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	.....	.....
49	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 36; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47.	3,200
50	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore	Do.	Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhia Kurma, age 30.	500
51	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 36	1,000
52	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,000
53	"Jain Pataka" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	.....	.....
54	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 31	6,000
55	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 28.	3,000
56	"Lakshmi Upadesh Lahri" ...	Gaya ...	Monthly	.....	.....
57	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	S. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 35	500
58	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40	300
59	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa	200
60	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 35.	256
61	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur	Do.	Pandit Jaganand	142
62	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
63	"Burman Samachar" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly	.....	.....
PERSIAN.					
64	"Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 59	1,000
URDU.					
65	"Al Panch" ...	Bankipore	Weekly	Syed Husain, Muhammadan, age 36...	250
66	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quazi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 36.	400
67	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40.	350
URIYA.					
68	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41	.....
69	"Manorama" ...	Baripada ...	Do.	.....	.....
70	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	Do.	Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 32	700
71	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 35.	.....
72	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Harish Chandra Sarkar, Sadgope, age 53.	500
73	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 48	600
74	"Utkal Darpan" ...	Sambalpur	Do.	.....	.....
75	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 76	1,000
76	"Utkal Sakti" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
77	"Utkal Varta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Moni Lal Moherana, Karmokar,	500



*Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers.*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
26A	"Muhammadi"...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	.....	.....
43A	"Surbarnabanik"	Do. ...	Do.	.....	.....
8A	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do.	.....	.....





## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE following points illustrated by reference to the treatment of the Persians by the foreign Powers, especially Russia and England, are noted down for the information of the Persians in a leaderette under the marginally-noted heading in the *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 12th September.

NAMAI MUQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN,  
Sept. 12th, 1910.

The present condition of Persia.

The Persians should know—

(1) That in administration there should not be much trust nor should there be too much confidence in politics. If the Persians had not remained quiet, putting too much trust in the English, the Russians would not have encroached on Persia to the extent that they have done.

(2) That the hollow and deceptive promises of the politicians and statesmen are never meant to be fulfilled, as has been the case in regard to the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Persia.

(3) That the stability of Persia is possible only on the Persians standing on their own legs, as the pretences made by others of rendering help are intended mainly to gain their own object by lulling her to sleep.

(4) That it is not possible for a weak Power to maintain friendly relations with one which is strong, unless the former is prepared to submit to the excesses of the latter, otherwise the friendship would be at an end, as would be the case with Persia if she claimed the liberty of granting concessions to foreigners according to her own wish.

(5) The claim of the European statesmen as the champions of humanity and civilisation is absolutely baseless as far as the Orientals are concerned, and if not meant to hood-wink a nation which has just awakened, is made for the purpose of obtaining good name and oratorical fame.

(6) The essentials of the friendship of a weak State with one which is strong mean the abandonment by the former of all its desires and the granting of whatever concessions may be demanded by the latter. This has been borne out by what Russia has done in Persia. In spite of the repeated attempts of the Persians to expel the foreigners, the Russians far from showing any sign of retirement are demanding certain rights in the country. Such a state of things will go on so long as the smallest particle of the right to stability exists. In course of time every one of the neighbours having secured her vested rights within her own sphere of influence as against the accepted geographical distribution will, as has been done by Japan in the case of Korea, sound the trumpet of doom to the north and south of our country. What is then our duty in this crisis?

If the Persians cherish a love for the religion and the stability of their country, they should shake off the bond of servility, and remember their good name; and if they want to be reckoned as one of the nations of the world, they must adhere to the following policy:—

(1) All the different classes of the Persians, irrespective of any distinction of caste or creed or the differences of policy, should at this juncture, which threatens the very foundation of their mother-land, combine and lay aside all internal dissensions, whether sectarian, religious or political.

(2) They should not simply rest satisfied with the steps taken by the Government for the expulsion of the Russian troops, but set up a constitutional agitation with a view to boycotting the Russian goods and also those Persians who are in favour of purchasing such goods.

(3) The maintenance of friendly relations with the neighbouring States is a part of the duty of the Government only.

(4) The Persians should not refrain from political and popular agitation, should not be indifferent to making protests to the ambassadors before the greatest Parliaments of the world as well as through the newspapers, and from giving full publicity to the wrong committed on them and their own innocence.

(5) It is the duty of the Government to make official protests against the breaches of promise by Russia, and to bring the friendly States round to the same opinion; also to inform them of the political and economic losses which



are likely to be caused by this agitation. It should also be made known that though this national movement is directed mainly against Russia, there is every possibility of its being directed against the foreigners in general.

(6) The spiritual leaders of Persia should by joining hands with the entire Musalman population of the world inform them and the Musalmans of Russia in particular of the wrong done to their religious rights, and should by every means bring them round to their own opinion.

(7) The secret societies of Persia should secretly communicate their necessary plans to the anarchists of Russia, and by all possible means oppose the progress of Russia in the country.

(8) The religious leaders should pass orders for the expulsion of the Russians in the event of Russia's not refraining from committing mischief in, and withdrawing her troops from, Persia.

In conclusion the paper says:—

We do neither want a battle nor think it as proper at the present state of Persia. We want only the stability and liberty of our country as well as the security of our rights, be it by means of peace or war. We do not like the idea of encroaching upon the rights of others, nor do we ever approve of non-fulfilment of promise. No nation or people is an object of contempt to us. Having come to a footing of equality with all the other nations of the world we want freedom in our trade and commerce. It is unjust to accuse Persians of having caste and creeds among them. It is totally wrong to say that the Persians hate the Europeans. We demand nothing more than our stability, the progress of our commerce and civilisation. We shall not hesitate to sacrifice our life for accomplishment full these objects, for honourable death is far better than disgraceful subjugation.

NAMAI MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
Sept. 12th, 1910.

2. A correspondent under the name of "Union of Islam" makes the following appeal on behalf of the Persians to the Musalmans of India in the *Namai Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 12th September:—

An appeal of the Persians to the Musalmans of India.

We beg to inform you that we the victims of tyranny and oppression have, in spite of our want of means, been fighting for the last four years with an absolute power which held Persia under domination for many centuries, with a view to liberate ourselves from the claws of the oppressors who may ultimately become the destroyers of Islam (Muhammadan faith) itself. We have set on foot a great movement for the establishment of a constitutional government, and raised the standard of liberty for the protection of our rights even at the sacrifice of our life and property.

In spite of our down-trodden condition and endeavour for its amelioration when the greatest foe to civilisation and the Musalmans, viz., Russia, which has left no stone unturned for the overthrow of the Musalmans and the effacement of every trace of Islam from the East and the West since the time of Peter the Great, found that we were going very soon to make ourselves free from her destructive grasp by laying the foundation of a democratic government, she has turned herself a sworn enemy to all advancement and regeneration, progress and prosperity of Persia which is looked upon by the Musalman statesmen as the centre of Islam and the source of all the virtuous qualities of the Musalmans of the world. Having kept her real object concealed in the beginning under the pretext of protecting foreign subjects during the revolution in Persia, she sent troops there with a promise, both formal and informal, of withdrawing the same no sooner peace and order was restored in the country and of leaving the Persians to themselves, but afterwards she left no means unresorted to for fomenting internal dissensions during the last year and-a-half, with a view to make it a pretext for keeping her troops there. The rebellion of Rahim Khan, the treachery of Russia and the illegalities of Darab Mirza are too well known to be mentioned. Though the wild doings of her troops at Khorasan, Tabriz, Kazwen, Astrabad, Mazendran, etc., had at last brought her designs to light, yet the Persians remained silent only for the protection of unity among the people and looked to Russia for arbitration in all cases of excess, so much so that, notwithstanding the fact that though during the four years of revolution the Persians had to suffer untold losses both of life and property, no injury was caused to the foreigners, Russia did not give up her wicked intentions. The



conditions which were proposed for advancing petty loans are a sufficient evidence of Russia's evil intentions, because finding the efforts of the people towards the liquidation of their national debt, she thought that her object of the destruction of Islam—an object cherished from the time of Peter the Great—would not be realised if the Persians were left to themselves. The slightest consideration of the terms will show that the object of Russia is nothing but to bind the Persians hand and foot by depriving them of all that tend to their progress, and besides her being the cause of all this bloodshed and anarchism, as her Consulates and Council Houses in Persia have now become the dens of all kinds of wickedness and her troops the source of all rebellion, the stability of this Islamic country will come to an end in the near future. Our ministers are prevented from effecting reforms, and our rulers and governors from the administration of the laws of the country. A general unrest has spread on all sides, and the wicked and the ignorant incited to rebellion. These are the means, rather the pretexts, for interference, by which she wants to establish herself on the eastern frontiers of the Moslemdom. Russia could never have been so foolhardy, except with the shelter of England's friendship; nor could she ever have pushed her wicked designs so far in Persia, unless she had the advantage of England's support and the geographical distribution of Persia made by the Powers amongst themselves. We must not, however, be thought of accusing England to be a party to these doings of Russia, but it must be admitted that Russia could not have these pretexts had there been no treaty between England and herself for keeping in tact the stability of, and securing full liberty to, Persia. This is borne out by England's giving her consent to Russia about stationing her troops at Azarbaijan, and her participation in the terms of the loan from Russia. You, the brethren of Islam, should, considering Russia's oppression of Persia as meaning your own loss, rouse in yourself the spirit of Islam for our defence, nay, the defence of your own religious rights, and realize the mischievous consequences of your indolence and inactivity, toleration and silence, to the religion of Musalmans. Most of you, our co-religionists, are the descendants of the Persians, the tombs of your ancestors exist in this holy land, and even now you take pride in being a Persian. Persia is the centre of your knowledge, culture and virtue, customs and manners. All your culture and virtue, Islamic customs and manners will come to an end no sooner Russia overcomes the Persians and brings under foot this holy land where the ancestors of most of you lie buried.

Persia is the centre of Islam, and hence with the destruction of Persian stability the whole Musalman population of the globe will be turned helpless and destitute like the Jews and the Armenians. Defence of Persia is defence of Islam; defence of the Persians is defence of the religion itself. You, our brethren,—you, our countrymen,—you, our co-religionists,—you, followers of the same customs and manners as of ours, what have you done during these four years of revolution in Persia for the defence of your old mother-land? What indications have you given of your having life yet? It is true that you have no independence in politics; but which of you can hold yourselves aloof from Islamic sympathy? What religious spirit have you displayed? What motion have you made for the spread of Islam. No nation, no people, no subjects under any government whatsoever can be deprived of the sympathy of its co-religionists. From the point of view of numerical strength India may now be called the centre of Islam, as it is inhabited by 70 millions of Musalmans; and if they revive the tenets of Islam and become conversant with politics, the spiritual strength of Islam would gather upon them in addition to their obtaining superiority over all the Musalmans of the world in defending the safety of their lost rights and the establishment of a true connection with them. It is much to be regretted that these co-religionists of ours are quite in the dark about this spiritual strength and the essentials of Government at a time when they should have their feelings of sympathy, religion and patriotism fully alive in them, besides handling politics and rendering help all over the world to their co-religionists. We, the Persians, do not want them to give us any physical help. What we pray for is that having taken their full share in those things in which we both participate, such as virtue, culture and knowledge, they should not allow the enemies of Islam to trample it



under foot ; for the fire burning in the heart of Russia will not be extinguished by the extinction of Persia alone, but will extend to the destruction of your ancient native land, the centre of your virtues, the light of your learning, the source of your culture, customs and manners, nay, there is a possibility of the conflagration spreading to India itself, in order to efface those traces of Islam which have been derived from your Persian ancestors and are still found in India. We do not want the protection of our property, the sinews of war or co-operation in even the defence of our lives. We only implore you to awake, to set in a religious movement, and to make pertinent protests to the English Government in order to inform it of the material injuries done to your customs and manners, virtue and culture by the Russian extravagances in Persia, and, having warned her of your awakening, request her to desist from rendering any sort of assistance to Russia, with a prayer to the effect that if she does not help the Persians, she should at least withhold her support from Russia in effecting their extermination, for the loss she may suffer from the Russians may by no means be less than that of the Persians in the long run, and thus to rouse in her on these grounds righteous indignation for the excesses of Russia in Persia.

Even this service and co-operation of yours, the members of the fraternity of Islam, in the cause of your religion, will not but be acceptable to us. You, our brethren, should consider how our strength has been enfeebled, how our patience has been strained by the injuries caused to us by Russia. Now because our salvation lies in standing on our legs and redressing our grievances, we having sought our success from God, having made the declaration "death is better than shame," and being determined to demand our rights, will never show our back to the fight against the encroachers upon the rights of Islam as long as life within us is not extinct.

The soul will either reach its goal, or come out of the body (we will do or die).

(The revolutionist oppressors will soon suffer the consequences of their action) and though outwardly we appear weak yet when we are in the right we shall prevail over our enemies.

We make this appeal to you for rousing you to action and inform you of those commands which the spiritual classes of Islam have issued regarding the oppressions of Russia in the Muhammadan world.

The present revolution in Persia is not the outcome of sectarianism. The Shiah as well as the Sunnis, and with them the rights of the Musalmans in general, are being destroyed by it. The result is that a "Fatwa" (a mandatory religious order) of the Shiah chiefs and the learned Sunnis, particularly the *mufti* (one authorised to give legal valid decisions) of Bagdad has made this point known to the world—

" We the brothers five of the descent same,  
Are fingers five in the palm of time ;  
Separated weak are we in the world's eye,  
We're on the public lips when we hold in tie."

NAMAI MUQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN,  
Sept. 12th, 1910.

3. The *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 12th September

contains a translation of an article by Professor Mr. Edward Brown on Persia. Edward Brown of the University of Cambridge

to the *Manchester Guardian* of the 22nd July last. The article runs thus :—

The extent to which the condition of the Persians has been rendered miserable, and the difficulties created in the path of the Government for restoring peace and order by the presence of the Russian troops have been brought to public notice by no other paper of this kingdom except the *Manchester Guardian*. The incidents of Darab Mirza and Rahim Khan, etc., point to Russian troops being the real cause of the unrest. Her expeditions go to show that she is seeking pretexts for bringing Teheran too within her grasp, and keeps Persia under her power only for this purpose. England's attitude to these excesses of Russia is difficult to understand. The letters from two non-Persian travellers at present touring in Persia express the following convictions :—

(1) The Persian dislike and distrust of the Russians are daily on the increase on account of the Russian troops occupying Tabriz for 10 months, Kazwen for more than a year and several other places for periods more or less



so, but Russia always gives promises of withdrawing her army as soon as peace and order have been established. The fact is that the above incidents have proved to a demonstration that the presence of the Russian troops is the sole cause of unrest.

(2) England's politics at present consists of supporting Russia. Persia is now as much suspicious of the English as she was confident of getting justice and help from them some years back, and, though she looks upon Russia with dislike, she is by no means pleased with the English as she seeks to remain as distant from the English Consulate as she once sought to be near her.

(3) The new Government of Persia has displayed wisdom and competency on two great occasions, one of which is meeting the present exigencies by reforming the mint, the other is the question of loan.

What profit is likely to accrue from the Anglo-Russian alliance to England is not easy to understand, but its evil effects are obvious. The political mistakes of England may be said to have resulted in the following evils:—

(1) There has sprung up a widespread belief among the Musalman subjects and the inhabitants under the British rule that no trust should be put on England. *The Young Turk*, a Constantinople daily in French, gives expression to this conviction in the following terms:—"Every Musalman State has been involved in debt which has surely been of much profit to the English. As may be gathered from the fates of Cyprus, Egypt, the people of Suez, the ports on the Persian Gulf and Baluchistan, England might have thought the influence of Islam to have been at an end and therefore entered into an alliance with her long-standing enemy and thus created evils for her own gain in the Islamic world. What is more strange is that while she pretends to hold the Musalmans in special favour, she endeavours hard for doing mischief to Arabia, Egypt, the Persian Gulf, Persia and Afghanistan."

This single explanation of the Franch paper is enough for the information of the Turkish Government. Persians have to take lesson from the statement of the daily, *The East*, which says:—"It has now been brought home to the Persians that there is no hope from the English. This selfish nation does not do anything for humanity's sake unless it finds room for deriving some advantage for itself."

(2) The nation which once sought our alliance has now turned to enter into an alliance with Germany and Turkey too has not forgotten the song of the *Times* during the Revolution. It is deeply impressed on the minds of the Persians that it was in conformity to our advice that Russian troops entered into Tabriz. We have always been for the expulsion of the Russian troops from Persia, and our Envoys have often sought help from their Government for safeguarding the rights of Persia, the destruction of which was aimed at by Russia.

(3) From the commercial point of view too England has suffered loss, for it is reported that while the trade of Persia has increased by about 10 million Karans that of England has fallen down by about 23 million Karans, and this, to be sure, is one of the effects of the Anglo-Russian treaty.

I have always been a supporter of the Musalmans, specially the Persians and the Turks. We are very sorry to find that England has given Persia and Turkey a cause to think ill of her in the last two years. There is no doubt about this evil thought.

While at Constantinople during the last spring, we found that the American missionaries helping the works of reforming the Turkish Government are held in great respect and honour by the people, but we are a little aggrieved to find that on account of the writings in the *Times* the Turkish Government does not now depend so much on England as it used to do before the establishment of the constitutional Government.

4. Referring to the news that has reached the London *Times* to the effect that the Russo-Persian quarrel about the withdrawal of the Russian troops will soon have a sad ending, that the British Ambassador is endeavouring to keep their friendship intact, and that the more the delay in the withdrawal of the Russian Army the greater the

England's difficulties in the delay in withdrawing the Russian troops from Persia.

NAM-I MUQADDAS  
HABIBUL MATIN,  
Sept. 12th, 1910.



difficulties of England, the *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 12th September says:—

The Anglo-Russian alliance was apparently effected for the benefit of England, but far from that being the case she will be put to greater difficulties. Hence the opposers of the alliance, having discussed the matter in and out of Parliament, have now objected to the treaty and co-operation with Russia, and this is the first note that the *Times* has sounded on the subject concurring with us in our belief about Russia's dream of invading India.

Russia will find out a pretext for advancing towards India when, after having reached the extreme limit of the sphere of influence determined for her by the treaty, she has come nearer to India by a few hundred leagues. Hence the English statesmen think that England ought to keep Russia at a distance of 500 leagues till she has become her intimate ally and has given up the idea of advancing towards India. The work of thwarting Russia is very easy now, but it will be very difficult when she has come nearer to India.

However, the difficulties of England on account of these Russian excesses in Persia are numerous.

(1) There is first of all a future peril to India. England will have to incur a heavy annual expenditure in order to maintain a vast army on the Indian frontiers, for sooner or later a war may break out with Russia of which the success or otherwise cannot yet be predicted. But all the dangers will be averted if, on the strength of the treaty the first condition of which is the safeguarding of the Persian stability, she be checked in her onward march or be not backed in her oppressions.

(2) England's non-interference with Russia will create commercial difficulties for her, for having secured an absolute power in Persia she will necessarily endeavour to secure a monopoly for her trade, but if she adopts the usual means she will appropriate to herself the trade of the south too. Under the circumstances, England's trade with Persia will be null and void. This economic loss of England will ultimately result in political loss. Moreover, England will be in danger of being invaded by Russia.

(3) The Persians have turned their face away from England on account of her friendship with Russia and are disposed favourably to the great rival of England, viz., Germany. If this state of things continues for a time all the Persians will be against the English, considering the English and the Russians to be near relatives after their alliance they attribute all the doings of Russia to England's incitement, because these excesses did not exist before the alliance. From the very moment of the union depredations began on all sides, so much so that Russian troops entered Persia on England's advice, it being promised by Sir Edward Grey in Parliament that the Russian troops would be withdrawn as soon as peace was established. The addition now of a condition for the expulsion of the Russian army and England's silence upon it have roused a feeling of great contempt for the English in the Persians, which will in course of time lead them further and further from the English as well as to stop all business with them. Hence the result will be an increase of Germany's influence and the strengthening of her power and commerce in Central Asia.

(4) If the fact of England's support of Russia which has emboldened the latter to prolong the stay of her troops in Persia be published, it will give a notoriety to England which would cause her loss, both political and economic.

(5) The greatest loss that England will have to suffer is the hatred roused among the Musalmans on account of her treaty with Russia, which is looked upon by the Musalmans as an attempt at exterminating Islam.

5. Referring to Reuter's telegram from Persia that the members of the National Congress have unanimously voted for the appointment of an American instead of a French financial adviser the *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 12th September says that the decision of the members deserves praise and has its hearty support. America has attained great civilisation and wealth and occupies the first rank among the Powers. It is indifferent to the avaricious Powers of Europe and neutral to Persia. The American counsellor sides neither with

NAMAI MUQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN,  
Sept. 12th, 1910.

Persia appoints American  
Finance Minister instead of the  
French.



Russia nor with England. The American capitalists will be able to meet any amount of money required for the future development of the country as soon as financial reforms are effected with the help of the above adviser. The transactions that we may carry on with the Americans will not be injurious to us because no neighbourly pretexts and frauds will have to be apprehended from them. America was the teacher of Japan. She has now undertaken the training of the Chinese. Hence she will be the best teacher for Persia also.

The conduct of the Americans in Persia and Turkey has up till now been beneficial and unselfish. The support given by the American missionaries to the constitution of Persia and Turkey has been of great use and value. Hence the appointment of an American counsellor is highly beneficial under the present circumstances of Persia. We thank the members of the Mejliss for this wise selection and request them to appoint the Minister for Foreign Affairs as soon as practicable.

We have always recognised, and shall recognise, the services of France during the revolution. Persia was at first more inclined to French education and French intercourse than to that of any other State of Europe. At present French is widely spoken in Persia, but the number of those acquainted with the other languages of Europe is very small. The Persians and the French are, moreover, so blended together in their intercourse that Persia has been described as the Western French in the East by the historians and the geographers. In their habits too these two people so much resemble each other that France cannot render the help that might be expected of her in this crisis simply because of the alliance of England with Russia. Even then, however, Persia neither did nor does dislike the appointment of French ministers, but she has become indignant to see her allies, Russia and England, making the appointment of a French financial minister a condition of that fatal loan which threatens her stability simply for the purpose of making the Persians distrust and averse to the French. This is a stroke of policy on the part of the two allied States against France. The abandonment of the project of appointing a French man as financial minister has therefore become necessary from the point of view of statesmanship for maintaining the stability of Persia, and the appointment of French ministers for internal affairs will be sufficient to secure their sympathy as also to prove the fact that the Persians neither were nor are against appointing French ministers, but the appointment being made a condition of the loan by these two Powers has changed the Persians' mind about appointing a French financial minister.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

6. The strictures passed by Mr. Montague on the Mackarness pamphlet is, says the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th September, bearing its evil fruits. The most respectable liberal papers have condemned Mr. Montague for his strong language and advised him to express his regret for the same. Mr. Montague has not yet thought it proper to repair the wrong he has committed by bringing a false charge against Mr. Mackarness, but public opinion will not rest till it brings him round to the right path.

There is not a speck of doubt that the Indian police oppress the people. There is at the same time no doubt that the Government of India is trying to stop oppression and the number of oppression cases has declined. But it would be untrue to say that Indian police have ceased to commit oppression. The Midnapur oppression case in which a Sub-Inspector has been sentenced to three years' hard labour and the constables to two years' hard labour may be quoted as a fresh illustration of the above statement.

In going to consider the subject the question arises as to why the police commit oppression. Government no doubt wants to stop it. Why is then the police tempted to commit such a nefarious act? The question is difficult to answer. But the principal cause of it is that it is the duty of the police to have offenders punished. They are held responsible for failing to secure

HITVARTA,  
Sept. 15th, 1910.



punishment to the offenders otherwise their door to promotion is closed against them; besides they incur the displeasure of Government. Hence it is that the police of the lower grade are always anxious to have the offenders punished and this leads them to commit mean things now and then.

But why can the police not do without oppression like their brothers in other civilised countries? The reason is obvious. We freely admit, in agreement with our white contemporaries, that the general public does not help the police in their work; but this is because the Indian police consider themselves as being the masters instead of the servants of the people, unlike the police of other countries. The reform of the police should therefore begin here.

Of course, the police reform is a question of time, but as matters stand at present the people cannot help the police suffering indignity at every step, for it is a known fact that the sufferings of the witnesses are now-a-days no less severe than those of the accused themselves. The police, however, employ other means of bringing offenders to justice. The first is to obtain the confession of the accused; secondly, to make one or more of them as approvers.

Since the accused do not confess easily, the police adopt three methods for obtaining the same. The first is inducement, secondly, deception and thirdly torturing. So we see that the present system of getting offenders arrested and punished compels the police to commit oppression. It is, however, a matter of pleasure that the question has attracted the attention of the higher officials. Most of the criminal cases fail on account of retracted confessions. The Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the United Provinces and the Magistrate of Meerut are strongly convinced that police oppression cannot diminish so long as undue value is attached to confessions. Under the circumstances, the Evidence Act relating to confessions needs amendment. Should this be done the motive for committing oppression would be gone and, consequently, cases of oppression would diminish if not altogether disappear. The matter will therefore, it is hoped, attract the attention of Government.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,  
Sept. 15th, 1910.

Assault by a military officer on  
the Head Clerk of a post office.

7. If the account of the assault by a military officer on the Head Clerk of a post office as reported by the *Bengalee* be correct, the *Tirhut Samachar* [Mozafferpore] of the 15th September hopes that the matter will attract the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor who would have the man punished, for the deeds of such haughty Europeans sow the seed of unrest in the country.

BARA BAZAR GAZETTE  
Sept. 17th, 1910.

Tramcar collision.

8. The *Bara Bazar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 17th September draws the attention of the Police Commissioner to the collision that took place on Wednesday last between a tramcar and a bullock resulting in the death of an old woman and a loss of about Rs. 250 suffered by the writer of the article who being an eye-witness contradicts the report of the *Statesman* that the accident was due to the bullocks of the cart becoming shy and says that it was owing to the negligence of the tramcar conductor.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

PALLIVARTA,  
Sept. 13th, 1910.

9. The *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 13th September remarks that the recent trial, on appeal, of the *Rangpur Vartava* al case in the High Court as well as the previous trial of the *Hitavadi* sedition case has brought out one fact prominently, namely, the indispensable necessity of having such cases tried, from the very first stage, by native judicial officers, for English Magistrates or Judges, however capable, can never be expected to acquire a thorough mastery of Indian vernaculars, and it is not possible to furnish simple translations of articles couched in highly figurative language. Mr. Justice Chatterjee has characterised the translations furnished in the *Rangpur Vartavaha* case as wrong. The result of the original trial would probably have been different if it had taken place before a native Magistrate and the result of the trial on appeal also would, in all likelihood, have been different if it had come on before an English Judge



sitting alone. The trial of such cases from the very first stage by native Judicial Officers would save law Courts much valuable time and the accused a lot of money and harassment.

10. Referring to the strictures passed by Mr. Justice Chatterjee on certain translations in connection with the Rangpore Vartavaha Sedition case the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th September says:—

*SANJIVANI*,  
Sept. 15th, 1910.

We hope that henceforward, whenever any Bengali book or any article in any Bengali newspaper will become the subject matter of any legal proceeding, a Bengali Judge will be entrusted with the charge of passing judgment on it.

11. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 17th September condemns the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Presidency Magistrate on the author of the "Anal Prabha" in spite of the apology tendered by him.

*NAYAK*,  
Sept. 17th, 1910.

Two years in the "Anal Prabha" case. The Penal Code is powerless to check crimes, as the history of all civilised countries but too clearly proves. Crimes increase in proportion to the severity of the law.

Repression has seldom the power to alter the inner nature. A gust will blow out a small fire but only serves to fan a furnace into a flame, and while uprooting a weak plant, will only cause a strong one to strike its roots the deeper into the ground. Where a whole people is infected, neither transportation nor imprisonment will cure them, for as soon as one set vanishes another rushes forward instantaneously to take its place. The question is whether the people will look upon this as a just sentence. The fact is that the majority have looked upon it as an unjust one. This feeling of injustice is dormant at first but proves a source of unrest in future.

The writer also expresses his surprise that the Magistrate should have remained content only with warning the Jail Sergeants who, under his very eyes, tried to remove by force the prisoner from the dock while yet the latter was pleading against the severity of the sentence.

(d)—Education.

12. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 8th September echoes the opinion expressed at a meeting of the Bihari Club of Calcutta presided over by Justice Sharfuddin that every Government College should have a Professor of Hindi as there is already a Professor of Bengali in them.

*SHIKSHA*,  
Sept. 8th, 1910.

13. We hear, says the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th September, that the Text Book Committee of Bengal often submits books to some European missionaries for expert opinion. Everyone knows the extent of the knowledge of White missionaries in Bengal. The Committee is not lacking in members. Why then submit books to these omniscient pandits?

*NAYAK*,  
Sept. 16th, 1910.

14. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 17th September publishes, with an expression of agreement, a correspondence pointing out various irregularities in the work of selection of text-books by the Boards of study of the Calcutta University, such as the selection of more than one book by the same author to the utter exclusion of books by other authors, and preference given to inferior books over superior ones. The selection does not seem to be regulated by any definite principle but to go by canvassing rather than by merit. But there is a graver defect which requires the serious attention of the University authorities. On the branch Board of studies of languages of Sanskrit origin there are two members who are authors and a third, who, though not an author, is interested in text-books, and though these three men are required at times to go out when the merits of the books in which they are respectively interested are discussed they make their influence none the less felt in the work of selection. A similar defective arrangement obtained in the Central Text-Book Committee but was done away with in deference to public protest, with the result that several members of position had to resign their seats on it.

*BASUMATI*,  
Sept. 17th, 1910.



## (e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BASUMATI,  
Sept. 17th, 1910.

15. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 17th September, writing on the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, endorses the opinion of the *Indian Daily News* that facilities for transportation by railway from the suburbs to Calcutta are quite insignificant compared with what is afforded by suburban railways in Europe, and that the sole reason of this difference lies in the fact that, unlike the latter railways, the East Indian Railway and the Eastern Bengal Railway have no competitors to dread. It also subscribes to the further opinion of the same paper that had Government attended to the problem of transportation by railway beforehand, it would not now have found it necessary to spend money to the tune of 822 lakhs of rupees to find a remedy for congestion in the town. The London suburban railways and the suburban tramways in that town with their penny fare, have done much to reduce congestion in the City of London and nothing but similar facilities of transportation will avail to reduce the congestion in Calcutta.

The paper also takes exception to the constitution of the Trust Committee in which no regard has been had to the representative principle and which has not, therefore, the public approval. Of the seven members of that Committee four will be representatives of Government, namely the Civilian Chairman, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, and two other members to be nominated by Government, while of the remaining three members one will be nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and two by the Calcutta Corporation, which has now come to be a semi-official institution and whose interests in the matter, it may be noted, will be divergent from the public interest in that it will be the party that will profit or lose financially by the scheme. It would therefore be idle to imagine that the two nominees of the Corporation would represent the public interest, while it goes without saying that the nominee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce would be nothing of the sort, and this although Lord Morley, as the Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson himself assures the public, has expressed the desire that several members of the Committee should be elected. It is in the northern quarter of the town that most, nay, almost all of the streets, will be constructed and yet this Trust will not include one member who may be regarded as a representative of the native population inhabiting that quarter. Then as regards the special Court which will hear appeals against valuations made and offered by the Trust Committee, it will not have on it even one assessor elected by the public. Not that the writer means to insinuate that no justice is to be had of it on that account. But every sensible man will admit that a body dealing with questions of property should have public representatives on it. It is to be hoped that this point will receive the careful consideration of the Bengal Government.

A provision should be made allowing the right of preemption to surplus lands remaining after the execution of the scheme to their former owners. Such a provision exists in some civilised countries and should also exist here.

The paper indulges in a jocose vein in noticing the selection of the Civilian President of the Committee. Rumour has it that Mr. Streatfeild will be appointed to that office. He is street as well as field—a combination which is rare even in the heaven-born service. As such, he has a peculiar fitness for working out a scheme which is concerned with both streets and fields, inasmuch as its very essence consists in converting streets into fields and fields into streets. Mr. Blackwood would, however, have been a still happier selection, for he would have turned Calcutta into one broad Maidan. However, as it is, we are content with Mr. Streatfeild and a little contentment would not now come amiss, for in improved Calcutta one will not have whereon to lay one's head.

BANGAVASI,  
Sept. 17th, 1910.

16. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th September says that the effect of the proposed Calcutta improvement will be ruinous to the poorer *bhadralogs* and office Babus of the city. Should not the authorities do something for them? Again, the merchants of the city have been insisting upon an expenditure of a crore



of rupees on the roads in the quarter in which their offices are located. It becomes these people to say anything they like.

17. In continuing its criticism of the Calcutta Improvement Scheme the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 18th September says that measures should first be taken to improve the outlying villages by connecting them with clerk train or tram service and there should be more representative element in the Trust than has been proposed, since the scheme comprises drastic measures for the northern part of the town while predominance has been given to Europeans in the Trust.

BIR BHARAT,  
Sept. 18th, 1910.

(h)—General.

18. Referring to Mr. B. De's retirement from the public service, the *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 14th September writes:—

About Mr. B. De.

BANGABANDHU,  
Sept. 14th, 1910.

Can anyone say why Mr. B. De could not become a Divisional Commissioner or a member of the Board of Revenue? Perhaps his sympathies with the people and the people's love for him worked injuriously against him.

19. Referring to the suggestions made by the London correspondent of the *Englishman* to the effect that a Musalman should get the Indian Membership of the Bengal Executive Council, the *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 14th September says:—

The Indian membership of the Bengal Executive Council.

BANGABANDHU,  
Sept. 14th, 1910.

The suggestion is a very good one. But where are we to find an experienced and able Musalman fit to fill the responsible post? The only worthy Musalman whose name we can suggest is Nawab Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Jabber, but he is a very old man.

20. Referring to the rumour that two Indian Judges of the Calcutta High Court have declined to accept the offer of a membership of the Bengal Executive Council, the

*Ibid.*

HINDUSTHAN,  
Sept. 14th, 1910.

*Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 14th September endorses the opinion of the *Indian Daily News* that "the right thing to do is to look outside the High Court for a suitable candidate." In conclusion, the writer suggests that Mr. Brajendra Lal De, lately Magistrate of Hooghly, will be a very suitable candidate.

21. Referring to the ridicule of the Bengalis by the *Englishman* for the difficulty which Government finds in appointing a native gentleman as a member of the Executive Council the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th September says that proper enquiry would have revealed the true reason for the refusal of the offer made to several Bengali gentlemen. There is the unexplained resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha of his seat in the Imperial Council.

The Bengal Executive Council.

HITVARTA,  
Sept. 15th, 1910.

22. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th September is glad that henceforward Provincial Governments will be able to appoint a limited number of Indian officers on the

Indians in high posts.

HITAVADI,  
Sept. 16th, 1910.

Enrolled List as Accountants-General without previous sanction of the Secretary of State for India. But, continues the writer, it would have been a matter for much greater satisfaction had the number of such eligible Indian officers been increased at the same time. It used formerly to be said by many that Indians had not the fitness for high posts. But the mouths of such detractors have been stopped by the sterling ability that Indians have shown in the public service. It is, however, to be regretted that the abilities of Indians are often left unappreciated. As, for instance, Mr. B. De, whose praise is now in the mouth of everybody from the *Pioneer* to the Lieutenant-Governor, could not rise above the rank of a District Magistrate. Mr. K. G. Gupta, of course, became Senior Member of the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces. But when his turn came to be a Lieutenant-Governor he was shelved off to the Fishery Commission and two of his European juniors became provincial rulers. It is the Queen's Proclamation which emboldens us to say all this and makes us sorry when we see the claims of any able Indian officer superseded. Such supersession doubtless leads common people



to think that it is due to the want of ability in the superseded senior Indian officer. And this suspicion in the public mind will not be removed so long as all the highest posts in the public service are not thrown open to deserving Indians. It was a firm conviction of Europeans that no Indian could be found worthy of a seat on the Council of India and the Viceroy's Executive Council. But now Lord Morley is saying that the two Indians on his Council are doing excellent work. The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha also is reported to have done very good work. Those who say that Mr. Sinha is the only individual of his race who is worthy of the honour he has received, are shameless and malicious people. It is hoped that Lords Minto and Morley will continue to follow the policy of throwing open high posts to Indians and also arrange for holding the Civil Service Examination in India.

HITAVADI,  
Sept. 16th, 1910.

23. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th September thanks Sir Edward Baker for pardoning the author of *Matripuja*, who had been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and says:—

The ruler's mercy.  
Writers like Kunja Behari Gangopadhyaya, the pardoned author, are, we are bound to say, never disloyal. They make a living for themselves by writing on such popular subjects as find a ready sale in the market. Every Bengali knows that mere speaking or writing can do no real harm to the Government. This is why professional Bengali writers write on subjects of public sensation to catch the fancy of common readers and earn a few pice. Now that the eyes of the Government have been turned towards their writings, there is none so foolish amongst them as would willingly place himself within the clutches of the law. Their ignorance of the law may nevertheless lead them to dangerous grounds. But imprisonment is not a cure for such ignorance. Sir Edward has, therefore, acted like a true politician by pardoning Kunja Behari, and the whole country will echo with His Honour's praise if he does the same in the case of every such literary offender.

BANGAVASI,  
Sept. 17th, 1910.

24. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th September says that Sir Edward Baker has given evidence of a true sense of justice by pardoning Kunja Behari Gangopadhyaya, the author of *Matripuja*.  
The Lieutenant-Governor's triumph.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Sept. 17th, 1910.

25. The satisfaction of the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th September knows no bounds to see the Lieutenant-Governor recognizing the necessity of showing mercy to those who fall victims to the complicated law of the land as has been exemplified in the case of Kunja Behari Gangopadhyaya, the author of the *Matripuja*, who had been sentenced on the 12th July last to a year's imprisonment on a charge of sedition. The paper is ready to swear that with the exception of a few rash youths no Indian is disloyal to Government.  
An example of mercy.

SAMAY,  
Sept. 16th, 1910.

26. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 16th September refers to the announcement of the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi declaring rupees of the coinage of 1835 and 1840 to be valid tender and suggests that to obviate public inconvenience the Bengal Government should make a similar proclamation by beat of drum or by the issue of a notification.  
Rupees of the coinage of 1835 and 1840.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Sept. 17th, 1910.

27. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th September will be glad to find the rumour of Sir Lawrence Jenkins's appointment as the next Governor of Madras unfounded because it would be a misfortune to Bengal to lose his services at the present time of unrest. It is most reassuring to the people of Bengal to have a just and impartial Chief Justice like Sir Lawrence and an impartial and generous Lieutenant-Governor like Sir Edward Baker in the present crisis, for they hope that the just performance of their respective duties by these two dignitaries will be the means of restoring peace in Bengal at no distant date.  
Sir Lawrence Jenkins.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Sept. 16th, 1910.

28. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th September considers the above rumour unfounded. Sir Lawrence as Chief Justice and Sir Edward Baker as Lieutenant-Governor are dispensing even-handed justice in Bengal, and this makes us hope that the prevalent unrest in the province will ere long give place to  
*Ibid.*



permanent peace. In this state of things, Bengal cannot afford to lose the services of its present Chief Justice.

29. With reference to the demand of a deposit of Rs. 5,000 from the proprietor of the *Musafir* newspaper on the ground that its writings are calculated to set race against race, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 16th September asks how is it that proprietors of Musulman papers like the *Paisa Akbar*, the *Afghan* the *Hantar* and the *Ali Musadad*, which constantly indulge in violent abuse of the Hindus and whose writings are therefore similarly calculated to awaken race animosity, are not required to furnish similar deposits? The proprietor of the *Musafir* is under the impression that he has been asked to furnish the deposit because his paper is an advocate of the purificatory process of the Arya Samaj.

SAMAY,  
Sept. 16th, 1910.

30. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th September approves of the suggestion that with a view to the good government of India arrangements should be made for teaching sanskrit to all Civilians coming out to India. We think, continues the writer, that whenever an English Civilian desires to take service in India he should decide on some vernacular language for the purpose of study, and arrangements should be made to teach him that language. After he has been well up in it, he should be posted to a place where such vernacular is the spoken language of the bulk of the population. Besides this, he should mix with the people of that place for gaining a really good knowledge of the language. In short, the rulers should get such a training as will make them sympathetic towards the people of the country.

BANGAVASI,  
Sept. 17th, 1910.

31. Under the marginal heading the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th September fully endorses the view that the Magistrate Collectors of Indian districts who, compared with the prefects of France, are vested with far more initiative powers, should have perfect knowledge of the vernacular of their districts, but to secure this end the paper would leave the candidates, perfect liberty to choose the vernacular they would like to learn and then post them to districts in which such vernacular is generally spoken. This is, however, not all, continues the paper, the officers should freely mix with the people among whom they are working.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Sept. 19th, 1910.

32. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th September enumerates the various causes, such as the failure of cotton in America, overproduction, protective tariffs, etc., and then concludes that Lancashire no longer holds the monopoly that it had before, cotton mills having been started in other parts of the world, and is therefore no longer so prosperous.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Sept. 19th, 1910.

33. The *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 13th September dwells on the frequency of cases of cattle poisoning and recommends the laying of an interdict upon the sale of skins of cattle killed by poisoning (such skins, according to the writer, being capable of being distinguished by experts by certain signs, such as looseness of the hair) and the destruction of such skins wherever found as the only effectual means of checking the crime, for exemplary punishments have so far proved powerless to check it.

PALLIVARTA,  
Sept. 13th, 1910.

34. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th September says that a correspondent has written in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* to the effect that Government should cease letting out *bhagars* (waste lands where dead animals are thrown away), as such farming out holds out temptations to wicked people to poison cattle. Something should be done by the authorities to prevent the evil.

BANGAVASI,  
Sept. 17th, 1910.

35. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 17th September enlarges on the disadvantages of the judicial as compared with the executive service, in that the former requires a higher educational qualification consisting in the passing of the B.L. Examination with three years' practice as a pleader, in addition to the preliminary B.A. degree, which alone is, in most cases, considered a sufficient

BASUMATI,  
Sept. 17th, 1910.



qualification in candidates for the latter service, and in that it necessitates a longer period of waiting for nomination and of temporary service which latter may be averaged as three years in the former service as against only a few months in the latter. The result is that of two equally meritorious students who have passed the B.A. Examination in the same year the candidate for the judicial service obtains substantive appointment at least six years later than the candidate for the executive service and can consequently earn far less in the way of pay during the whole period of his service, as he can continue in receipt of a high salary, on an average, for only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years, whereas a member of the judicial service continues, on an average, in receipt of high emoluments for as many as fifteen years.

Again, promotion in the executive service is slower and the period of extension of service granted in it is two years shorter.

Another hardship of the members of the judicial service is that, strangely enough, they are not allowed any extra remuneration for discharging the functions of Subordinate Judges, District Delegates and Land Acquisition Judges.

On the whole the members of the judicial service also fare worse as regards leave, for they cannot obtain privilege leave except on half-pay with the result that they undermine their health by hard work, even when they require rest, rather than suffer the pecuniary loss consequent on their going on privilege leave. It may be urged that the larger number of holidays observed in civil courts are to be regarded as a set-off against this disadvantage. But the fact is, as the Hon'ble Babu Devaprasad Sarvadhikary has demonstrated by careful calculation, that the difference in favour of the civil courts, taking into account the last Saturdays and local holidays observed in the criminal courts and the Sundays falling within the Puja vacation enjoyed by the civil courts, amounts to a period of only 11 days.

**BASUMATI,**  
Sept. 17th, 1910.

36. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 17th September has heard it rumoured in the Calcutta High Court that the papers in connection with political cases are translated in the office of the Government Translator under his supervision. This is a matter on which the writer feels called upon to offer a few remarks as it is one which vitally interests him. The slightest error in translations of articles in newspapers may prove fatal to them. And such errors are neither unnatural nor impossible if the employees of that office are called upon to do other work or are oppressed with more work than they can possibly cope with. It is therefore a pertinent enquiry whether the staff of that office has been strengthened in proportion to the influx of work, and the writer urges this point upon the notice of the authorities.

37. While highly appreciating the kindness displayed by the Viceroy in granting a monthly pension of Rs. 25 to the widow of the native officer in the Telegraph Department who died in the performance of his duties, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th September would respectfully urge upon His Excellency's attention the desirability of an increase of the amount on the ground that, though quite sufficient for the maintenance of the widow herself, it is not sufficient for the maintenance of her children also.

**DAILY HITAVADI,**  
Sept. 18th, 1910.

38. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th September observes that in spite of the absence of active co-operation on the part of the educated leaders of the community the co-operative credit societies in Bengal have proved highly beneficial institutions and have succeeded in widening their sphere of influence as is evidenced by the increase in their number and fresh accession of members. Not content with lending money these societies have been opening schools, improving sanitation and inculcating habits of thrift on the peasantry. They have succeeded in securing the public confidence in so great a degree that cases are now referred to them for arbitration, and even people who used to keep their money buried in earth now deposit their secret hoards with them. The writer strongly exhorts his educated countrymen to active co-operation with institutions so highly beneficial to the country.

**DAILY HITAVADI,**  
Sept. 18th, 1910.

The co-operative credit societies.



## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

39. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 14th September in a brief survey of the condition of Indians under the Musalman régime dwells upon the following features of excellence of that administration :—

The Emperor was content with the receipt of revenue and did not interfere much in the internal administration of the country. The Musalman conquerors were also domiciled in the land and looked upon it as their own. The worst that the people had to apprehend was from the bigotry of some imperial zealot who would demolish Hindu temples and destroy caste. But conversion to Islam then brought with it its earthly reward, for a convert to Islam was fully assimilated with the dominant race. This was how renegades like Mahabet Khan, Murshid Kuli Khan, Kalapahar, Hossain Gango and others came to be pillars of the Empire. The twelve Bhuiyas (Chiefs of Bengal) were mostly Hindus and the few of them who were not were Pathans and administered according to Hindu principles. The laws were neither so numerous nor so complex, and there were no expensive law courts. Cases were mostly settled by the arbitration of the village authorities, the interference of regular law officers like Kazis or Pandits being called for only in cases of exceptional importance or difficulty. Official vagaries were checked by a wholesome dread of popular insurrection, for the valiant Moslem had not disarmed his subjects nor made them weak, as well as of an appeal to the subadar or the Padisha, who was accessible to the meanest subject. In extreme cases the people pulled down an oppressive zamindar by force of arms and set up another in his place, and the Emperor winked at the proceedings, seeing his revenue was not affected. The Hindu society gained rather than lost in solidarity, for it was during that period that there rose eminent Hindu law-givers and strengthened the social ties by their wise regulations. The result was that subject people retained their freedom (in internal affairs) and did not feel keenly the sting of subjection. That was why Musalman dominion endured in India for seven hundred years. It was only under Aurangzeb that there was country-wide oppression and this oppression paved the way for the downfall of the Musalman power.

40. Referring to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's reply to those who wished him welfare and long life on his eighty-sixth birthday the *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 14th September says that truly as Mr. Naoroji has said secret assassination and wrongful conduct will hamper the progress of the country.

41. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 14th September takes a Bengali contemporary to task for writing, in connection with the Bengal Provincial Conference, that the organisers of the conference should totally forsake the policy of mendicancy in politics and that the life of the nation and the society depends on their forsaking the old path and embracing the new one. Although, continues the writer, a subject race can have no politics, yet as subjects of the British Raj we have a close connexion with the politics of the English. And who can say after a conscientious survey of British rule in India for the last two centuries that, although the English have not given us even a fraction of the constitutional form of Government prevailing in their own country, they have considered public opinion in this country as altogether beneath their notice, or have ever totally ignored it? Ignorance of the manners, customs and sentiments of the people of this country may have led one alien ruler to commit a blunder, and may have led another to refuse to rectify it, but still should not the people continue to point out the mistakes of their rulers? Is it intended by the rulers that the people should give up all discussion of politics? Strange indeed are the ways of those who would urge people not to beg at the door of the sovereign, who is, according to our shastras, a god incarnate.

42. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th September says :—  
The 1st day's meeting of the Bengal Provincial Conference in the Town Hall has proved, to our mind, that life has not passed out of Bengal

NAYAK,  
Sept. 14th, 1910.

BANGABANDHU,  
Sept. 14th, 1910.

HINDUSTHAN,  
Sept. 14th, 1910.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Sept. 19th, 1910.



and the Bengalis. Delegates came from even the farthest ends of the province and everyone was animated with a feeling of unity. Amity and good feeling prevailed everywhere and everyone was sensible of his responsibility and tried his best to make the conference a success. Everyone has understood that the lead of veterans like Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee and Ambica Charan Majumdar should be implicitly followed. These are very good signs and indicative of the dawning of a national life. If we learn to obey orders, we shall afterwards learn to pass orders also.

The Presidential address of Babu Ambica Charan Majumdar was unique in forcefulness and reasoning. It gave new life to the meeting and echoed the feelings of the whole audience. We do not know how to thank him for this address. May God bless him and grant him a long life for the service of his country.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Sept. 19th, 1910.

43. Referring to the holding of the Bengal Provincial Conference the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th September says:—

Discussion of politics. The Provincial Conference. It is our firm faith in the justice, probity and nobility of British rule that emboldens us sometimes to censure the British people and adversely criticise the doings of Civilians. Had the English come up to our ideal, they would never have taken offence at this. Every educated Indian fully comprehends that he is the creation of the English Government and that the English Government can grind him to dust at any moment. In spite of this, we fearlessly discuss politics and point out the faults of the administration. The reason for this is that we believe that the English rulers of this country have the wellbeing of its people at heart. This is why Babu Ambica Charan Majumdar and Rai Jatindranath Chaudhury have set forth the wants and grievances of the country with an unfaltering voice. It is hoped that the native generosity of the English heart will bring about a return of the old state of things in the country.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Sept. 20th, 1910.

44. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th September writes:—  
We are bound to listen to what the *Englishman* and the newspaper says, be it good or bad, for we have observed during the last three years that our contemporary's recommendations are carried into effect. In an article with the significant heading, "The forces of disorder," our contemporary would seem to insinuate that the political leaders of the country like Surendra Nath, Bhupendra Nath and Ambicacharan are to be classed with the anarchists who revel in dacoity and assassination as if these men were the trunk of the tree of unrest whereof the bomb-throwers are the leaves and blossoms. We feel bound to enter a strong protest against such an expression of opinion and must characterise it as malicious and unfounded. But protests of this kind on our part as well as on that of many others have proved of no effect and our contemporary's recommendations would seem to have been invariably carried out. If the authorities should, however, accept this opinion of the *Englishman* in regard to the Provincial Conference no respectable middle class man in the country will be reckoned free from blame. Such a course would be bad both for Government and the people, for it will compel Government to condemn almost everybody, while the people will have to crouch (literally be ground to the dust) in fear of a pitiless administration. But this advice of the *Englishman* will not be accepted in a province which has Sir Edward Baker for its ruler.

Commenting on the declaration of the *Indian Daily News* that the fact that such a severe criticism of the administration as is contained in the address of the President of the Provincial Conference can safely be made is proof sufficient that the recognised principles of the British administration are still in force, the paper expresses the fear that this privilege may not last. The people will be assured of this privilege only when the boycott celebration of the 16th of October will have passed off without any hitch and the delegates who may have come from the mufassal will have returned home undisturbed.

It is because the English-educated community are proud of the English people and the English administration that they criticise that administration in the public interest. It is those alone who eschew politics and advise others to eschew it that are, in the writer's opinion, truly hostile to British rule.



45. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 15th September notices that

Divided opinion.

in England, as in India, opinion is divided on the malpractices of the Indian police and the policy of repression of newspapers and prohibition of meetings. The Irish and Labour Members and many of the Radicals are the people in England who condemn the Indian police and the above policy. Various speculations are rife in England as to the chances of the law prohibiting meetings being retained permanently on the statute book. One party declares that Lord Minto has no desire to extend further the period of operation of the law and he yielded only to the pressure of Anglo-Indian official opinion to retain it for a further period of five months, leaving the final disposal of the question for his successor. Others apprehend from the announcement by the Home Member to the effect that the measure will be brought forward for consideration again in March as well as from the alarmist reports of a huge seditious conspiracy based on the Dacca Conspiracy case published by Anglo-Indians that the measure will be permanently retained on the statute book.

As for the writer he is not troubled about the future for he knows that what shall be shall be, nor imputes motives to either of the antagonistic parties.

46. Seeing the market of Calcutta so brisk in the traffic of foreign goods

Trade of English goods.

and dull as regards the *swadeshi*, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th September exclaims:—  
“Where is the man whose heart would not break to pieces to see the Calcutta market stuffed with Manchester goods in view of the Puja holidays?” The misled traders who are ruining themselves in their country are an object of pity. It is however hoped that the patriotic and religiously inclined purchasers would not desecrate their house with Manchester goods on the occasion of worshipping the Mother.

47. Reviewing the present difficulties of the cotton mills all over the world,

Cloth mills.

the *Barabazar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 17th September points out that the British Government has imposed the excise duty on cloth manufactures and forbidden the making of yarn above a certain count in India simply to help the English merchant, and that it was time that the capitalists in the country stirred up to adopt measures for cultivating long stapled-cotton in India, and the Indians approached the Government in a body praying for the abolition of duty on cotton.

48. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th September notices the present

Cotton.

stagnation in the cotton industry, and considers it to be due to over-production which has compelled many a cotton mill to stop work. Japan and Germany are being backed by their Governments to stock the foreign markets, with their manufactures with the ultimate object of monopolising them specially in China and India. The Marwari purchasers have saved the Lancashire merchants, who would be altogether ruined if these purchasers commence dealing in *swadeshi* goods and fill up any deficiency by purchasing goods in Japan. If this is continued for a year, the Lancashire merchants will have to bid farewell to India, and the Marwaris would then be considerably benefited. It is to be regretted that the Marwaris are, for want of education, letting this golden opportunity to pass away.

On a similar occasion last year in Bombay, the Bombay merchants made the Bombay Chamber of Commerce so yielding.

49. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th September heartily approves of

The Memorial pillar at Allahabad.

the memorial proposed to be erected for Lord Minto at Allahabad, but says that the fittest occasion for erecting this pillar would be the day when the Royal Proclamations would be translated into action. Till then, however, the proposed pillar would be necessary for the purpose of reminding the rulers and the ruled of their duties and privileges.

50. Referring to the formation of an Executive Committee at Hooghly

The late King-Emperor's memorial.

for collecting subscription for a memorial of the late King-Emperor, the *Chinsura Vartavaha* [Chinsura] of the 18th September says that the memorial in the Hooghly district should take the form of a large number of tanks intended to remove the

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Sept. 15th, 1910.

HITVARTA,  
Sept. 15th, 1910.

BARABAZAR  
GAZETTE,  
Sept. 17th, 1910.

HITVARTA,  
Sept. 15th, 1910.

HITVARTA,  
Sept. 15th, 1910.

CHINSURA  
VARTABAHA,  
Sept. 18th, 1910.



distress of the inhabitants of the district caused by insufficient supply of water, and that each such tank should be named "Edward Memorial Tank."

SAMAY,  
Sept. 16th, 1910.

51. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 16th September says that Sir Henry Cotton is perfectly right in his contention that the hopes and aspirations that had been awakened in the hearts of the Indians by the promises of the British rulers of the early period of British administration have been well-nigh uprooted by the words and deeds of their successors. Two courses lay open to the British rulers of that period—(1) that of shutting Indians out of the light of Western education and civilisation, and (2) that of allowing them to participate in those blessings. Those rulers carefully weighed the respective merits of those two courses, and generously chose the latter to the infinite admiration and gratitude of the subject Indians.

In 1833 the British Parliament declared any Indian of whatever race or creed eligible to any office under the Company for which he might be found fit, and framed the same laws and regulations for both Englishmen and Indians and afforded equal educational facilities for both. In 1858 the Queen's Proclamation held out to Indians promises of new political rights, and the most cherished hopes and aspirations of the Indian people have therefore come to be associated with it.

The question is whether the old cordial and sympathetic relations between the rulers and the ruled cannot now be restored. The fitness of Indians has now increased. They are now in all respects the equals of Englishmen. Every sensible man will admit that a country which has produced judges like Sir Romesh Chandra, Sir Chandra Madhab and Ranade, lawyers like Rash Bihari and Satyendra Prasanna, administrators like Romesh Chandra Datta and Krishna Gobinda Gupta, mathematicians like Anandamohan and Paranjpe, and savants like Jagadis Chandra and Prafulla Chandra, is eminently fit for the right of self-government. Let Englishmen confer complete rights of self-government on Indians, let them treat the latter in a kind and sympathetic spirit, let them satisfy the hopes that they have raised and fulfil the pledges contained in the Queen's Proclamation, and the gulf between the rulers and the ruled will be bridged and the reverence and attachment of the Indians for their rulers will be enhanced.

MARWARI,  
Sept. 16th, 1910.

52. In noticing the assault committed by an European employee of Messrs. Petroccchino and Company on a Marwari, for which that employee has the other day been fined Rs. 5 by the Presidency Magistrate, the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 16th September deploras want of spirit and enterprise in Marwaris which compel them to suffer indignity and insult at the hands of Europeans with whom they have to come in contact in the course of their business, and says that they should contrive to take the country's trade into their own hands and thus save themselves from the indignities at the hands of the merchants who do not seem to belong to the class of high-minded men who came to this country before.

EDUCATION  
GAZETTE,  
Sept. 16th, 1910.

53. The *Education Gazette* [Chinsura] of the 16th September publishes a protest written by a correspondent against the boycott of the British advocated by Arabinda Ghosh in his open letter to his countrymen. The writer says that Mr. Ghosh's idea of "no representation no co-operation," is the outcome of a mad man's fancy. None but a lunatic can think of boycotting the English while living in India. The English are a God-send to this country, a teacher to its inhabitants. They have given the Indians certain rights and privileges which it is now the duty of the latter to use with caution and judgment and with perfect good-will towards the Government. For the resuscitation of *swadeshi* arts and industries, it is necessary for Indians to buy *swadeshi* articles even at some loss, and for shop-keepers to be honest in their dealings with customers. But it is extremely bad to try to force another to take *Swadeshi* articles against his will. The malicious tendency which Mr. Ghosh intends to impart to the minds of Indians is quite unbecoming of true Hindus. He has pointed out to impulsive youths the path of self-destruction, and then himself retired from the field. Secret practices on the part of



Indians will have the effect of creating detectives in every home and destroying peace, national fellow-feeling and national character in the country. The Russian and Irish methods imported by Mr. Ghosh will only launch the country on a Maelstrom of chaos and destruction. What the Indians should do is to strive for their social and spiritual advancement during the opportunity afforded by the peace given by the English to the country. Every effort must be made to stamp out secret societies from the country. But for the revolutionary *swadeshism*, the Government of India would by this time have issued a hundred circulars in favour of *swadeshi*. The Extremist party was not even born when the authorities first issued a circular for the use of *swadeshi* paper and knife. But the term "boycott" carries venom with it, and the sentiment of which it is the outcome is malicious.

54. Noticing the recommendation of the *Times* of London that the Government of England should bear the expenses of the German Crown Prince's tour in India, the

Curious well-wisher.

*Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th September observes that it is an instance of a curious good-will towards India on the part of the *Times*. Where was this paper when India had to spend mountain loads of money for England. This is no doubt an example of the well-known proverb "swallowing a camel and straining at a gnat."

*BHARAT MITRA*,  
Sept. 17th, 1910.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

55. The *Utkalvarta* [Calcutta] of the 10th September has ample evidence to show that ignorant Uriya passengers, who have occasion to travel on the railway lines, are often

A railway complaint.

cheated by middlemen, who help them in purchasing their tickets. The writer suggests that some of the tickets should be printed in Uriya, so as to help these passengers who know no other language. As most of the tickets are printed in Bengali and other vernaculars, there can be no objection to have some of them printed in Uriya too.

*UTKALVARTA*,  
Sept. 10th, 1910.

56. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 7th September complains that work in the Cuttack Training School is managed in an irregular and inefficient manner, and that a period which ought to consist of 50 minutes is made to consist of minutes varying from 15 to 25 according as it suits the convenience of some privileged teacher.

The Cuttack Training School.

*URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD*,  
Sept. 7th, 1910.

57. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 8th September is of opinion that members of the village panchayats as also their chaukidars should be utilised in looking after the sanitation of villages. It is a fact that rubbish, refuse and other noxious matter are thrown freely by the side of village paths or roads, and that village tanks are misused in such a way as to make their water unfit for human use. Village paths or roads or village forage grounds including the boundary lands are narrowed or shortened or otherwise misused by some interested persons who have no fear of the law. The chaukidars rarely move about in the villages in the night time. It is for the village panchayet to look after these matters and bring them to the notice of the authorities concerned.

A proposal to employ the village panchayats in village sanitation.

*SAMVAD VAHIKA*,  
Sept. 8th, 1910.

58. Referring to the reply which the Commissioner of the Orissa Division has given in connection with the representation of Mr. J. N. Bose, a zamindar of Orissa, and which has been published in the *Star of Utkal*, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 10th September points out that though the Revision Settlement Department has done something to remove some of the complaints temporarily, there are other complaints which require immediate attention. It is a mistake on the part of the Commissioner to think that Mr. J. N. Bose is the only complainant, and that his brother zamindars do not hold his views. With a little care, it can be easily ascertained that there are many zamindars in Orissa who sympathise with Mr. J. N. Bose, but who are afraid to come out boldly to lay their complaints before the higher authorities. Though many do not come forward to lay their complaints before the higher

Orissa Commissioner's reply to the representation of Mr. J. N. Bose criticised.

*UTKALDIPIKA*,  
Sept. 10th, 1910.



authorities, that is no reason why attention should not be paid to the complaints of those who have come forward boldly to the forefront.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
Sept. 7th, 1910.

59. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 7th September thanks Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, an old Commissioner of Orissa, for his liberality in paying Rs. 1,000 towards the benefit of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School and the Ravenshaw Girls' School. The writer suggests that the amount may be invested in Government promissory notes, and the interest divided between the two institutions with the object of awarding prizes to the deserving pupils of those schools every year.

60. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 8th September is of opinion that the Gaekwar of Baroda has created a good impression in the minds of Englishmen, Americans, Japanese, French and other civilized races whom he has visited in his foreign tours. This good impression will no doubt be of great use to the 15,000 Indians, mostly Punjabis, who are living on the Pacific coast of North America, both in Canada and the United States. It is true that the Indians are looked upon as slaves in South Africa and Canada, but a time is coming when the status of the Indians will be carefully and correctly determined.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
Sept. 8th, 1910.

61. The *Garjatbasini* [Talchar] of the 10th September thanks the Raja of Boad for his liberality in issuing a new edition of the *Mahabharat* written in Uriya by Raja Krishna Sinha at a great cost. It is said that this *Mahabharat* will indirectly advance the cause of Uriya literature in Orissa.

GARJATBASINI,  
Sept. 10th, 1910.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
Sept. 7th, 1910.

62. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 7th September gives detailed accounts of the proceedings of the meetings held in that town, with the object of awarding prizes to the deserving pupils of the Balasore Zilla School, of the Balasore Mission School and the Municipal Girls' Schools. The meetings were presided over by the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, who thanked Raja B. N. De Bahadur for his noble efforts to encourage female education, and for the numerous gifts which he has given to the little girls as an encouragement to them. The Commissioner hoped that other liberal gentlemen in Balasore would follow the noble example of the Raja Bahadur, and thereby give a proper stimulus to female education in Orissa. The Commissioner was no doubt glad to see an assemblage of little girls present before him, but he regretted that female education was very backward in India, and that notwithstanding the encouraging ideals of the West and the persistent efforts of Government to encourage female education, the results were far from satisfactory. Though the number of pupils is larger in Balasore than in other parts of India, it is sad to reflect that only little girls read in the schools, and that no grown-up girls go there. So the education falls far short of what is expected in females. The Commissioner was of opinion that parents must not withdraw their girls from schools before they read at least up to the Upper Primary standard.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Sept. 10th, 1910.

63. Referring to the work of the Sambalpur memorial meeting, the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 10th September suggests that after paying a contribution to the Provincial meeting, the Sambalpur Memorial Committee should try, if funds permit, to raise the status of the Sambalpur High School to that of a college, and to establish a Technical Institute with the object of teaching practical industrial arts to the Sambalpur people.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Sept. 10th, 1910.

64. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 10th September is of opinion that the Cuttack Memorial Committee should, after paying a contribution to the general Provincial Committee, spend the balance in establishing an Engineering school at Cuttack by amalgamating it with the Cuttack Survey School. This proposal has been pending for a long period for want of funds. It is desirable that this proposal which has already been



accepted by the people of Orissa should be given effect to at once. If the funds are not sufficient to establish an Engineering school, some improvement may be effected in the condition of the Cuttack General Hospital, for it is a known fact that His late Majesty was very much interested in the cause of education and in the cause of suffering humanity.

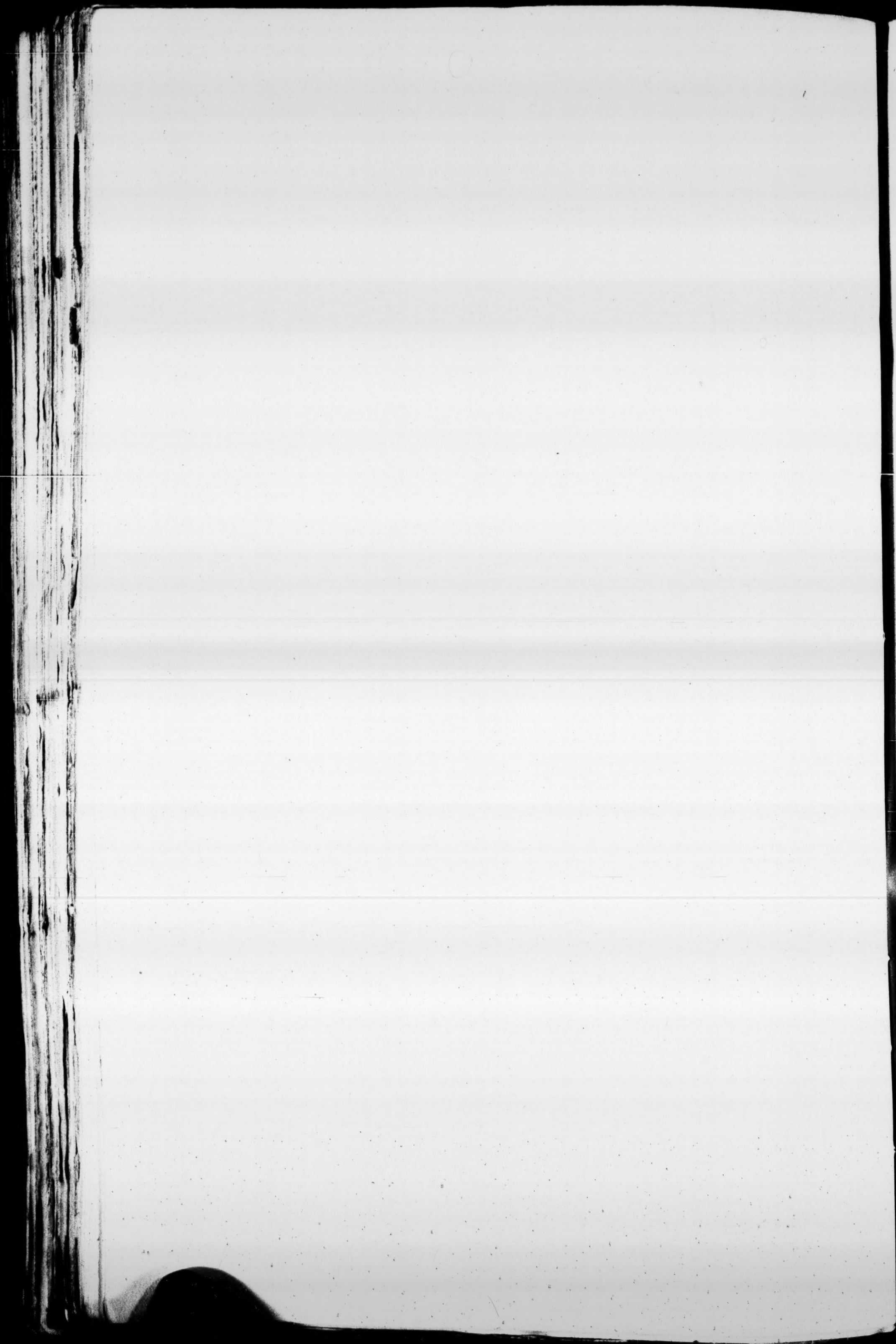
RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;

*The 24th September, 1910.*







# REPORT (PART II)

ON

## NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

### Week ending Saturday, 24th September 1910.

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH  
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	K. P. Chatterji, age 46, Brahmin	4,000
2	"Behar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 41, Pleader of Bankipore.	500
3	"Beharee" ...	Bankipore	Bi-weekly	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Muzaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee" ...	Calcutta	Daily	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 39, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar" ...	Patna	Weekly	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.	750
*6	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu.	500
7	"Hindu Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Prish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	800
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 46, Brahmin, and Panchanon Mazumdar, age 36, Hindu, Baidya.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Bai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	...	500
11	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Do.	Editor's name not known for certain. Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	2,000
12	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha	500
13	"Musalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	500
*14	"National Daily"	Do.	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu	500
15	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 59, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
16	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 69, retired Head Master, of a Government College.	400
17	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 32	3,000

\* The issue of these papers has been suspended for a time.

**ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.**

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	REMARKS.
1	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	(See above)	Defunct.
2	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Weekly	( Ditto )	Ditto.
3	"National Daily"	Ditto	Daily	( Ditto )	Ditto.







## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

1893. In urging the reform of the Indian Police the *Indian Empire* writes as follows:—"We admit cases of police torture have become less frequent and less pronounced than they were before....But then the practice of securing confessions and approvers has undoubtedly grown into a veritable public scandal."...."Suppose there is a theft," continues the journal, "and information is given to the police. What happens is this: The police come to the house, require the householder to find the best in the land for them, make all sorts of improbable suggestions, even harass the members themselves and end by requiring the victim to name the person whom he suspects. With this 'clue' the police proceed with the investigation. Gharryhire and conveyance charges have to be found by the householder who has also to dance attendance again and again at the thana or on the police on their journeyings; the suspect is taken to the *Thandagarod*, (cool lock-up,) and possibly a confession is secured. It is only in a few cases that the stolen properties are found though the loser has to spend a pretty large sum in contingencies as above referred to; and with the evidence before it the court sentences the 'thief' to a term of imprisonment. Now, as one will and must admit, this is a prospect by no means bright enough to encourage people into co-operating with the police."

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
6th Sept. 1910.

1894. The *Indian Empire* writes: "The *Frontier Advocate* was a vernacular paper of the Frontier province which has now ceased to exist, and the whole story as related by the *Punjab Advocate* is one on which we cannot compliment the authorities or the people. We are told that Lala Karam Chand, whom the reader will remember as the Editor and Proprietor of the *Frontier Advocate*, was sent for by the District Superintendent of Police and directed not to write anything about the Peshawar riots. And why should such instructions be issued on a journalist is what we cannot understand, as it appears to be altogether opposed to British and Liberal ideas. We can certainly recall one or two such incidents in the early years of British connection with India under the regime of John Company, when it was only one or two subsidised *Gazettes* that used to be published in Calcutta such as *Hickie's Gazette*, *Bengal Gazette*, etc. Lala Karam Chand was besides asked to join the C. I. D. And will Lord Morley or Mr. Montagu tell us why should the District Superintendent require a journalist to attach him to the C. I. D? Of course, Lala Karam Chand refused. On his part he offered to place his manuscripts before the police saheb. This was accepted, and the articles, etc., were duly placed before the latter, who made certain corrections in them. One of these, however, was not carried out while the Editor did not feel called upon to similarly place correspondents' letters before the D. S. P. About this time he was also sent for by the Deputy Commissioner. He obeyed of course and related all that had taken place with the Police Superintendent adding that he was prepared to place his writings before the Magistrate as well in order that he might, if he chose, revise them. The Deputy Commissioner did not, however, deem it necessary. When Lala Karam Chand saw the D. S. P. again he was taken severely to task for having omitted to carry out all his corrections and for having published letters without having them revised. And this sort of interference, we can call it by no other name, continued for some time. Nay, it was improved upon, for the impudence of the saheb grew to such an inordinate length as to order the editor to read out his manuscripts to him in the presence of others. Of course, Lala Karam Chand refused to do this and sent a telegraphic message to the Deputy Commissioner, who, however, did not deign to grant any reply. After a few more incidents of this kind, a security deposit of Rs. 8,000 was demanded from him and he had perforce to shut up shop. We have now several questions to ask of their Lordships, Lords Morley and Minto, in this connection, and hope to

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
6th Sept. 1910.



receive replies thereto. First, Is the Frontier Province a part of British territories and of the Indian Empire? Secondly, Under what law or what regulations either did the District Superintendent constitute himself so strict a press censor? We certainly do not know of any, but may be there is such a law expressly enacted for the benefit of journalists in the Frontier Province, beyond the ken of the public. Thirdly, if no such provision exists in the law of the land, what steps have been taken to impress it on the D. S. P. that he had acted altogether illegally? Fourthly, Under what law was a security of Rs. 8,000 demanded? These four questions require to be answered satisfactorily. Of course, we know that it rests entirely with the Government to vouchsafe any reply or not, or to take any steps in the matter or not. The public have neither the power nor the right to force the hands of the authorities. But the conscience of the people is theirs, and no amount of legislation can possibly bring this under control, whatever might be said of either speech or writing or action. If no satisfactory explanation of the points referred to is forthcoming, the sentiment that the *Frontier Advocate* affair will excite may well be imagined. We place the facts before the British public in all their nakedness and pause to know how they receive them."

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
13th Sept. 1910.

1895. The *Indian Empire* invites the attention of the Secretary of State

The Police and the Judiciary.

to the frequent attempts that have recently been made to support the police at the expense of the judiciary, for nothing, it is alleged, interferes with the prestige of British rule in India so much as the fact that judicial findings are subordinated to executive dicta. It is believed that in no other country of the world are departmental enquiries held after judicial findings have established the guilt of any police officer. The fact that in several recent cases in India such action has been taken, is said to stultify the judiciary and create an impression that the executive are above the law courts.

BENGALÉE,  
16th Sept. 1910.

1896. The *Bengalée* is of opinion that the sergeants on duty at the Calcutta Police Court, during the final hearing of the *Analprobaha* case should be punished for

A painful scene.

handling the accused so roughly after sentence was passed on him.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
16th Sept. 1910.

1897. *Amrita Bazar Patrika* draws attention to the existing state of affairs at the Hathwa Raj. The journal learns from its Gorakhpur correspondent that a regular crusade

Hathwa Raj affairs.

has been waged against the Bengalee employes of the Raj, who are not only being dismissed without cause, but forcibly ejected from Hathwa itself. When the Maharani Saheba left for Ajmere with her children, Babu Binode Behari was deputed to take charge of her household, on his return from leave, but he was refused admission to the Raj, and those of his friends whom he visited were taken to task for admitting him to their houses.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

TELEGRAPH,  
17th Sept. 1910.

1898. Commenting on Mr. Justice Chatterjee's judgment in the *Rangpur*

The *Rangpur Dartabaha* case.

*Bartabaha* case in the course of which he declared that the translations of the articles in question were "perverse" and "overcoloured", the *Telegraph* writes—"We hope, therefore, that, in the presence of the present ruling, the authorities would henceforward entrust Indian Magistrates with the trial of sedition cases. If, however, in any case, this becomes utterly impossible, an Indian gentleman of established local reputation should be associated with the trying Magistrate to help him in coming to a right conclusion as to the meaning and significance of the incriminating articles or passages."

(d)—Education.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
16th Sept. 1910.

1899. The *Hindu Patriot* regrets to learn that the Hon'ble Mr. A. Earle

Mr. Earle and the Education Department.

will have no connection with the "new Education Department." Public opinion is said to be in favour of the appointment of Mr. Earle as Secretary of the new Department, on account of his past experience in the



Bengal Education Department where he is said to have rendered very satisfactory service.

1900. From the Hon'ble Mr. Gourlay's reply to the question put by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, regarding the refusal of the lecturers of the Calcutta University to admit a Muhammadan student to the Sanskrit class, the *Musalman* concludes that the Government is not much concerned in the matter as it is one of University administration. If such be the case, the journal thinks the position of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, as Rector of the Calcutta University, is more or less anomalous. The journal is not in favour of the University being under the absolute control of the Government, but as Government sometimes does interfere in the affairs of the University, when such interference is unnecessary and even irritating, it should also intervene when such intervention is necessary.

MUSALMAN,  
16th Sept. 1910.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

1901. In connection with the Calcutta improvement scheme, the *Indian Empire* writes:—"The metropolis of British India would not only be well rid of the pariah dog, but also of the ungainly bullock cart, the rickety third class hackney and the human pariah. The Muhammadan may be here though admittedly the lower classes of them live among far worse surroundings than their Hindu brethren, for without the Muhammadan the European cannot live, and because just now he is the more favoured of the two. But the 'Babu'—well, he at least must shake the dust of Calcutta off his feet. Now perhaps his presence has perforce to be tolerated, for does he not own most of the houses the *Shahib Logs* live in—is he not an unavoidable evil to serve as clerk and banian? Common sense tells that to find accommodation for the "native" population before their present habitations are interfered with is to build another Calcutta. Even if much worse accommodation were to be their portion, it would require much, very much more than the estimated eight crores. Whence, then, is to come the money with which to execute the 'improvements'?"

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
6th Sept. 1910.

(h)—General.

1902. Referring to the controversy between Mr. Montagu and the author of the Mackarness pamphlet, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"It is to be presumed that both Lord Morley and Mr. Montagu have read the unanswerable analysis of the *Daily News*; but neither has thought fit to do that bare justice to Mr. Mackarness to which he is certainly entitled at the hands of the Secretary of State for India and his representative in the House of Commons, namely, to acknowledge that Mr. Mackarness had not garbled his quotations or omitted passages to damn the police."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
14th Sept. 1910.

1903. The *Indian Empire* says that Mr. Montagu's inability to prove the inaccuracy of the statements contained in Mr. Mackarness's pamphlet, even with the aid of Sir Herbert Risley, has brought discredit on him.

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
6th Sept. 1910.

1904. Referring to the rumoured refusal of the vacant seat on the Bengal Executive Council by the Right Hon'ble Mr. Ameer Ali, Mr. K. G. Gupta and Mr. Justice Mukerjee, the *Indian Nation* writes:—"We look in vain amongst our educated middle and professional classes for a man other than those named above who would justify his selection. Government has, therefore, no option but to look elsewhere for an eligible Indian for the Bengal Executive Council and the quarter to which it would naturally look is the aristocracy. The field there is as limited, if not more so, but with one conspicuous exception, we refer to the Maharaja of Darbhanga. His public spiritedness, his munificence, his administrative experience and his premier rank amongst our aristocrats make him wholly eligible for the Bengal Executive Council."

INDIAN NATION,  
12th Sept. 1910.



HINDOO PATRIOT,  
14th Sept. 1910.

1905. The *Hindu Patriot* says that if it has been considered fit to appoint a member of the landed aristocracy to the Bengal Executive Council the name of Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee, C.S.I., should have been included in the nomination list, as his ability, knowledge and varied experience, fully qualify him for a place.

TELEGRAPH,  
17th Sept. 1910.

1906. The *Telegraph* says that among the names submitted to the Secretary of State for the membership of the Bengal Executive Council, that of Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee is the one which will meet with the approval of most people. It is observed that had Mr. B. De, who has recently retired from the service, been selected for the appointment, this choice would also have met with general approval.

BENGALIAN,  
14th Sept. 1910.

1907. The *Bengalee* says that for the Government to stop a member of the Council from pressing a resolution which Government itself approves but cannot adopt, is to act in a way which was not contemplated by the authors of the Reform Scheme.

BENGALIAN,  
14th Sept. 1910.

1908. The *Bengalee* says that Indian public opinion supports the suggestion made by the *Times* to the effect that the Imperial Government should participate in entertaining the German Crown Prince during his ensuing tour in India. It is hoped that the Government of India will urge this view of the matter upon the Imperial Government.

HINDU PATRIOT,  
15th Sept. 1910.

1909. Referring to the advertisement appearing in the local papers inviting applications from the medical profession for the post of Professor of Anatomy in the Calcutta Medical College, the *Hindu Patriot* expresses a hope that the authorities will not insist on a European degree. It is feared this would shut out many experienced and highly qualified medical men, who have been trained at Indian Universities.

HINDU PATRIOT,  
15th Sept. 1910.

1910. The *Hindu Patriot* is of opinion that the Civil Veterinary Department should not only treat cattle for disease, but should endeavour to improve their breed. It is suggested that if strong, active and well-bred bulls were imported by the Department and kept at stud in different parts of the country, a stronger breed of cattle would quickly be obtained.

BENGALIAN,  
15th Sept. 1910.

1911. The *Bengalee* regrets to hear it rumoured that Sir Lawrence Jenkins has been offered the Governorship of Madras in succession to Sir Arthur Lawley. His Lordship's services are so highly appreciated by the people of Bengal that his retirement from the Calcutta High Court, especially at a time when he is badly needed at the head of the judiciary, would be an almost irreparable loss to the province. It is, moreover, urged that a Judge should never be appointed to an executive post, however high it may be.

MUSALMAN,  
16th Sept. 1910.

1912. The *Musalman* learns that the claims of Muhammadan ministerial officers with regard to appointments under the District Judge of Khulna have been ignored through no fault of theirs, while Hindu officers of doubtful efficiency have been recommended for higher salaries, in supersession of the superior claims of their Moslem fellow-workers. The journal cannot brook the idea of Muhammadan officers being slighted in this way at the instance of interested non-Muhammadans.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
16th Sept. 1910.

1913. Referring to the relations between Europeans and Indians the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Some lip distinction is no doubt made in the highest quarters between those who are anarchists and who are not, but in their heart of hearts, they all regard every educated Indian with suspicion."

BENGALIAN,  
16th Sept. 1910.

1914. The *Bengalee* says that public opinion heartily supports the direction given by Sir Edward Baker to the Commissioners of Divisions in Bengal, regarding the desirability of asking leading non-official gentlemen of the locality to attend Collectors' conferences and of eliciting their opinion on administrative measures.



1915. The Bengali is grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy for the grant of a pension of Rs. 25 a month, for life or until remarriage, to the widow of the late Mr. Ganguli.

Mr. Ganguli, but thinks that her pension should have been more substantial. It is also urged that as the pension will cease on Mrs. Ganguli's death, some separate provision ought to be made for the deceased's son.

1916. The *Star of Utkal* writes:—"They fondled us when we lay at their feet, patted and caressed us. Spread of education has spoiled the country. The more educated the

The cause of discontent.

more disliked. They resent our claim of equality. His Majesty may insist upon sympathy, Lord Morley may issue any number of circulars, may preach scores of sermons at Civil Service dinners. The horse may be dragged to the river side, but no one can make him drink. Most of the Anglo-Indians know only the office, the home and the club. The people they care not to know. A better class of Governors we have not had for a thousand years. Impartial, energetic executives like them are seldom found amongst the Muhammedans or the Hindus. But as administrators or as custodians of their countries' credit they are much wanting. The poor woman told Queen Victoria that she liked her very much, but she was awfully afraid of her servants."

1917. The *Star of Utkal* is pleased that the Government of Bengal has

Penalty on defaulting landholders.

completely exonerated Mr. Birley in connection with the imposition of penalties upon defaulting landholders. This shows that Mr. Birley was not responsible for the innovation, but was merely carrying out the orders of his superiors. "The Supreme Government," continues the journal, "passes a law laying the imposition of penalty or realisation of interest for default of revenue as illegal. A subordinate Government finds that for the benefit of landlords the law should be changed. It does not urge the Supreme Government to change the law. It does not ask for the sanction of the Supreme Government to make a change, but quietly of itself sets aside the law. It is not done temporarily to meet an emergency, but permanently to meet a grievance, not urged by the sufferers from the so-called grievance, a grievance which, if true, continued for scores of years. Are executive officers to be allowed to override a settled law? We say it is a serious question."

1918. When every department of the State has been re-organised and

A plea for the Provincial Civil Service.

Executive, Judicial, and Subordinate should be neglected.

1919. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is of opinion that the authorities in old

Re-organisation of defunct associations.

Bengal would not object to the re-organisation of defunct associations, provided the latter did not take up political questions. It is suggested that the Governments of both Bengals should be approached on the subject by the leaders of the United Bengal Provincial Conference.

1920. The *Bengalee* writes:—"So far is the partition from being a settled

The partition of Bengal.

fact, that in the future, be it near or be it distant, it is bound to be undone. The very forces which the Government are creating in the new Province as the result of their educational policy, will strengthen the national feeling in the heart of the Muhammadan population and create the yearning for administrative union with men of the same race, speaking the same language. And then, as in the past, so in the future, Hindus and Muhammadans will combine in a common demand for the withdrawal of the partition."

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1921. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thanks the Government for the prompt

Malaria and mosquito.

action it has taken in connection with the appointment of the Mian Mir Committee to investigate into the causes of malaria. Had it not been for the appointment of the

BENGALUR,  
17th Sept. 1910.

STAR OF UTKAL,  
17th Sept. 1910.

STAR OF UTKAL,  
17th Sept. 1910.

TELEGRAPH,  
17th Sept. 1910.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
19th Sept. 1910.

BENGALUR,  
20th Sept. 1910.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
14th Sept. 1910.



Committee, the mosquito theory would not have been exploded and money and energy would have been lavishly expended on the experimental extermination of mosquitos. It is a general sanitary improvement that is urgently needed to suppress malaria.

INDIAN NATION,  
24th Sept. 1910.

1922. The *Indian Nation* disapproves of the selection of Sir William Wedderburn as President of the ensuing Indian

The Congress Presidentship.

National Congress, on the ground that it is not possible for an Englishman to gauge the volume or realize the quality of the new impetus which India has gained through Lord Morley's reforms.

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
13th Sept. 1910.

1923. As a suitable memorial to the late King-Emperor the *Indian*

The Bengal Memorial.

*Empire* advocates a commodious Dharmshala at Howrah, or any other convenient place where visitors to Calcutta could be accommodated for short periods. Such a building, it is urged, would also be a good place for the site of a statue which would there be seen and observed by people of the remotest villages in the province.

HINDU PATRIOT,  
14th Sept. 1910.

1924. Commenting on Babu S. N. Bannerji's recent speech at the Ripon

Students and politics.

College the *Hindu Patriot* congratulates him on the salutary change in his views regarding the connection of students with politics. He will eventually find that his changed attitude, though it may expose him to unpopularity, is a change for the better. Posterity will render him greater homage than his contemporaries have done. Indeed, the ceremony in connection with the laying of the foundation stone will long be remembered not so much for the part taken in it by His Honour Sir Edward Baker as for the very significant utterance of Babu S. N. Bannerji. A new chapter in the history of Indian students has been opened by means of this effective blow at the root of a far-reaching evil.

BENGALER,  
15th Sept. 1910.

1925. The *Bengalee* commends a speech delivered by Mr. Arundel,

Students and politics.

Principal of the Central Hindu College, on the occasion of a public meeting held at Benares in connection with the Indian National Congress. Mr. Arundel is reported to have expressed his approval of the keen interest taken by the students in the work of the Indian National Congress. Students, he said, ought to study and discuss political questions, to prepare themselves for the life of citizenship which must ultimately devolve upon them. "This is precisely what His Excellency Sir George Clarke said the other day at the Fergusson College," adds the journal.

BENGALER,  
16th Sept. 1910.

1926. In the course of a long article on the cultivation of nationalism,

National life and National character.

the *Bengalee* says that nothing is more necessary than a persistent attempt on the part of those who have themselves arrived at the stage of national self-consciousness, to produce a like consciousness in those around them.

BENGALER,  
20th Sept. 1910.

1927. The *Bengalee* writes—"In these days men cannot and will not be

Political activity.

idle. Some work of a political kind they will apply their hands to. If legitimate work is impossible or difficult, some at any rate gifted with more impulse than sense will think of measures other than legitimate. The potential activities of some are bound to receive an unhealthy impetus. These are consequences which our rulers are apt to overlook; but they seem to be inevitably associated with the unhappy policy which they have pursued for the last three years."

MUSALMAN,  
16th Sept. 1910.

1928. Referring to the alleged decline of the cotton trade in India, the

The cotton trade in India.

*Musalman* writes:—"Had we any real voice in the administration of the country, we would have imposed protective duties on foreign imports, but unfortunately for us that cannot be. Now, if we Indians are really anxious to revive our industries and thus bring about the general prosperity of the country we ought to give preference to home-made goods, as far as practicable, whenever we make any purchases. In the name of humanity and in the interest of good Government we appeal to the British conscience for the abolition of the iniquitous excise duty on cotton goods."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
16th Sept. 1910.

1929. Commenting on the special articles on Indian unrest that are being published in the *Times*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"The object of the writer is believed here to be to damn the political aspirations



of Indians, and for this purpose the writer is blazoning, as he needs must do, fictions as facts, to mislead the English people. It may, however, be worth noting that the real truth is gradually making its way through the mist of falsehoods."

1930. Referring to Reuter's telegram of the 25th August informing the British press that "the chief interest (of the Dacca trial) now is centring round the Banerjee affair,"

Reuter's news. the *Bengalee* writers:—"The 'news' is that Babu Surendranath Banerjee is practically on his trial at Dacca. Was ever miserable travesty of 'news' like this purveyed except as regards Indian affairs, and would any press except the extreme section of the Anglo-Indian Press tolerate it? The Indian Press does not tolerate it, and it might be supported by the Anglo-Indian Press, but the political attitude of a section of that press determines its attitude in the matter of the publication of news."

1931. In urging the necessity of providing a telegraph agency for the transmission of accurate news to the English Press, the *Bengalee* writes:—"We must recognise the fact that English public opinion is the predominating factor in the determination of Indian questions. That opinion is now sought to be polluted and perverted by an interested agency whose tactics we are not able to cope with."

1932. In urging the necessity of establishing a telegraphic agency between England and India to suppress such misleading statements as that recently wired to the English Press by Reuter, to the effect that the M. P's. letters were seized at Babu K. R. Mitter's house "in the ordinary course of a search" the *Bengalee* writes:—"If there were any doubts as to the contents of these letters, and there should have been none, they should have been read then and there; and the reading would not have occupied more than a quarter of an hour. The police were in the house for hours together, and surely a superior officer could have spared a quarter of an hour for the perusal of the letters. But they apparently were seized as a precious booty—they were carried off in triumph to the police head-quarters, and the fact duly published all over the world. Was not the publication of the incident in the English newspapers clearly intended to discredit the gentlemen who were known to be in strong sympathy with our popular aspirations? It is tactics of this kind which are doing immense harm to Indian interests and which have to be successfully met by an agency such as we advocate."

1933. The *Bengalee* is pleased to observe that the Provincial Conference has awakened something like genuine enthusiasm in the country, as a result of which a strong and representative gathering is expected to assemble. The journal is convinced that the proceedings will be conducted with moderation and sobriety, and with due regard to the present situation. It is expected that the conference will stimulate the public life of the province along lines of peaceful and constitutional development. Suspicion abroad and apathy at home, are the factors against which the constitutional party have to contend. But they do not despair of ultimate success.

1934. The *Telegraph* cannot conceive what benefit the country will derive from the United Bengal Provincial Conference.

1935. The *Bengalee* writes:—"Since 1901 out of the eight conferences that have been held, one met in Bihar, three in Eastern Bengal and four in West Bengal. East

and West Bengal, therefore, have fairly divided between them the political activities which are represented by the Provincial Conference. The fact is significant of the close union between the new and the old Province and of the growing separation that is taking place between Bengal and Bihar in political and other matters. Bihar now holds its own conference to which the rest of Bengal is not invited. The fact points to the inevitable consummation which must take place sooner or later, namely, the separation of Bihar from Bengal as an administrative unit."

BENGAL, 16th Sept. 1910.

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TELEGRAPH, 17th Sept. 1910.

BENGAL, 16th Sept. 1910.



TELEGRAPH,  
17th Sept. 1910.

1936. Although the *Telegraph* can excuse the conduct of the Lieutenant who assaulted a postal clerk at the Dinajpur Cantonment for replying in English to a question put to him in Hindustani, it can find no justification for the action of the officer commanding in endeavouring to condone and justify the conduct of his subordinate officer. The attention of the Government of India both in the Military and Postal Departments is drawn to the incident.

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*The 24th September 1910.*